Saturday FEBRUARY 22, 1779. THE NUMBER

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

LONDON, *November* 26.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Earl of Aſhburnham and Lord Robert Bertie, when the members of the Houſe of Commons being ſent for and his Majeſty arrived, made the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, to both houſes of Parliament.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* SPEECH *to both houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, November* 26, 1778.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention. In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forborn to diſturb the publick tranquillity, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of ſovereigns, at firſt by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid to my revolted ſubjects in North America, afterwards by avowing openly their ſupport, and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you, that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make me deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time, I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general reprizals; and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large reprizals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterprizing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honourable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you, that the conciliatory meaſures, planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament, had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs, the national honour and ſecurity calls ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your councils and the conduct and intrepidity of my officers and forces by ſea and land, I hope, under the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the publick ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interiour defence of this country, and I have, with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction, been myſelf a witneſs of that publick ſpirit, that ſteady ardour, and that love of their country, which animate and unite all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, November 26, 1778.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We have the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of the importance of thoſe objects which render the preſent conjuncture worthy of the moſt ſerious attention.

The diſturbance of the publick tranquillity by the court of France, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the clandeſtine aſſiſtance, the avowed ſupport, the formal engagements which at different periods that court has not thought it inconſiſtent with its honour to afford to your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North America, and to conclude with the leaders of rebellion, excite in our breaſts, a juſt abhorrence of the violation of every publick principle which ſuch a conduct manifeſts, and a determination to concur in every meaſure which may enable your Majeſty to reſent, with effect, the hoſtilities committed on your faithful ſubjects, and the actual invaſion of your Majeſty's dominions in America and the Weſt Indies.

We beg leave to expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the tender concern for the happineſs of your people which has uniformly induced your Majeſty to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, and will make your Majeſty deſirous to ſee the return of peace, whenever it can be eſtabliſhed with perfect honour, and with ſecurity, to the rights of this country.

At the ſame time we return your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for your great care in taking the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general reprizals, and for the protection which has been derived from the vigilance of your Majeſty's fleets to our extenſive commerce, in moſt of its branches, while that of the enemy has materially ſuffered by the active and enterprizing ſpirit of our fellow ſubjects; and we hope, although your Majeſty's efforts have not hitherto been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, that conſequences more adequate to both may reſult from the animated executions of firm and active councils, which the time requires, and with which the ſpirited perſeverance of the Britiſh nation has ſo often ſurmounted the greateſt difficulties.

It is with concern we learn, that the conciliatory meaſures of Parliament have not yet had the good effect with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects which was due to the wiſdom and temper with which they were planned.

In this ſituation of affairs, fully ſenſible that the national honour and ſecurity loudly calls for the moſt active exertions, we will ſtrenuouſly concur in ſupporting your Majeſty, that, under the bleſſing of God, means may be derived, from the conduct and intrepidity of your Majeſty's officers and forces, by ſea and land, and the yet undaunted ſpirit of the nation, to vindicate and maintain the honour of the crown, and the intereſts of the people of Great Britain.

We return your Majeſty our cordial acknowledgments for having called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interiour defence of this country; and it is with joy and exultation we hear the gracious teſtimony your Majeſty is pleaſed to bear to the publick ſpirit, the ſteady ardour, and the love of their country, which animate that national force, and unite all ranks of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in giving ſignal proofs, to all the world, of a loyalty and zeal which muſt render us ſafe at home, and reſpected abroad.

His MAJESTY's MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

My Lords,

I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. The zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, and the firmneſs and vigour you manifeſt in the preſent conjuncture, cannot fail to produce the beſt effects. It muſt add confidence to my people, and encourage their utmoſt efforts to withſtand, oppoſe, and ſubdue, every hoſtile attack upon the honour and intereſts of my kingdoms.

HOUSE of COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Nov.* 26.

GOVERNOUR JOHNSTONE ſhewed the impoſſibility of keeping poſſeſſion of New York, Long Iſland, and Rhode Iſland, without an expenſe of half a million of money, and additional troops. He added, that it was neceſſary to have a large army in Canada, and another in the Weſt Indies; for the French would bring ſuccours to the Americans in all quarters, and it would not be practicable almoſt with any force to ſtand our ground in the different and diſtant parts of North America. The hour of reconciliation was paſſed. A party in the Congreſs were in the intereſt of France. The army and the Congreſs, and the people in America, were as much divided as the Houſe of Commons in England. The people in many of the provinces wiſhed to return to their allegiance to Britain. He therefore adviſed, that we ſhould ſtrike ſome blow we are in earneſt, by declaring our reſolution to exert our fleets with vigour, and to purſue to the end, or give up the conteſt at preſent. He would not adviſe which was beſt, but ſeemed to think we had not force enough to ſpare from our natural defence againſt France, or any other enemy who might join in her ſupport.

Mr. Attorney General ſpoke for an hour, and told an anecdote of the famous Admiral Blake, who addreſſed the crew a few minutes before an engagement, and told them their lives were no longer in their own diſpoſal, but they were under an indiſpenſable duty to execute whatever were commanded. He ſeemed extremely diſpoſed to reflect on admirals and Generals employed ſince the commencement of the American war, but ſpoke with great caution.

Lord Howe ſaid, as reports had gone abroad, he ſhould be glad that the conduct of the ſeveral officers employed were examined. He was included in that diſcription, and of courſe deſired that general juſtice which every one in his ſituation was entitled to.

Admiral Keppel ſpoke ſo very low, that it was difficult to collect what he ſaid; but as well as we could collect, it amounted to this, that he did not imagine that the failure in the French affair [illegible] however, he wiſhed for an enquiry; but not at the preſent [illegible] affairs, when the queſtion came to be put, he meant to [illegible] the addreſs.

Dec. 2. The Liſbon letters are full of commendation of a moſt gallant action which happened on the 20th of October, between his Majeſty's ſhips the Jupiter of 50 guns, Captain Reynolds, and the Medea of 28 guns, Capt. James Montague, with a French 80 gun ſhip, off cape Finiſterre. Captain Reynolds and Captain Montague conceiving her to be an Indiaman, got ſo cloſe to her without apprehenſions of danger, that it was too late to eſcape it, they therefore attacked her like Engliſhmen. Captain Reynolds at once laid along ſide of her to the windward, at five o'clock P. M. the Medea placed herſelf on the lee quarter, and continued for ſome time giving her broadſides, but from the inferiority of her force could do very little execution, and was ſoon driven to leeward with an 18 pounder between wind and water, and never after able to recover her ſtation, ſo as to be of any ſervice to the Jupiter. Captain Reynolds continued cloſe engaged till eight o'clock, when the French ſhip gave way, and took the advantage of a very dark night, and eſcaped to Ferrol, with the loſs of her Captain and about 200 men. The Jupiter is arrived at Liſbon in a ſhattered condition to refit, and found the Medea there on the ſame buſineſs.

There is advice by the packet from New York, that an expedition, conſiſting of four thouſand men, was ſailed under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line to Carolina; the land forces were commanded by Col. Campbell, who had been a priſoner at Boſton near two years. Advice had been received at New York of a revolt in Carolina againſt the Congreſs; prior to the troops ſailing to their relief. General Clinton was preparing for another expedition, which was to march in a very few days, but was kept a ſecret.

This morning about three o'clock a moſt dreadful fire broke out in the two pair of ſtairs apartment, at the houſe of Mr. Seymour, in Pope's head alley, Cornhill. The flames communicated to, and conſumed the lottery offices of, Mr. Baniſter, Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Alvarange, the compting-houſes of Mr. Woodmaſs, Meſſ. Callegan and Harty, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Nicholſon, the Pope's head eating-houſe, alſo the houſe of Mrs. Peat, and another in Lombard ſtreet, Mr. Auberie, Mr. Webſter, Old Sam's coffee-houſe, Baker's coffee houſe, Meſſ. Gifford and Parry, and the King's arms coffee-houſe and tavern, Change alley, beſides damaging ten or twelve other houſes. The flames were ſo rapid (and moſt of the alley conſiſting of old wooden houſes) that it was with the utmoſt difficulty any of the families eſcaped with their lives; and it is ſuppoſed that an old Lady and a foreign Gentleman who lodged at Mr. Seymour's, are burnt.

This morning the Lord Mayor ordered his officers to attend at the fire, which they did, and took ſeveral perſons into cuſtody who were plundering the unfortunate ſufferers.

Dec. 15. We hear that the court martial appointed to try Admiral Keppel, on the charges brought againſt him by Sir Hugh Palliſer, will be held on board the Victory at Portſmouth, on the 7th of January next; the court will conſiſt of Admiral Pye, Commander in Chief at Portſmouth, and the thirteen ſenior Captains at that port.

Saturday laſt ſuperſedeas were ſent down to Portſmouth, to the Captains of ſuch ſhips whoſe preſence will be neceſſary on the court martial to be held on Admiral Keppel, and other Captains appointed to them, that the fleets may not be detained.

Lord Mulgrave laſt night again declared that the admiralty were not culpable in not deliberating on the requiſition of Sir Hugh Palliſer; and he contradicted what Sir William Meredith ſaid reſpecting the court martial demanded on Captain Clements. He ſaid further, that he defied any little young lawyer of the Houſe to prove that it was againſt the act. To this Mr. Rous anſwered, that *he* was ready and prepared to meet him on the ground, and that he would prove that the Admiralty had acted *criminally* and *unconſtitutionally*.

Every perſon is particularly ſtruck with the *delicacy* of the proceedings of the board of Admiralty, in ordering Admiral Keppel to be tried immediately without enquiry, by a court martial, on a charge laid againſt him by one of their own board, and who had ſince the pretended fault charged upon the Admiral, gone to ſea in the ſame fleet, and ſerved under him. The Earl of Sandwich hath acquired almoſt as much honour by this manœuvre as by his admirable proceedings in Greenwich hoſpital.

It appears very extraordinary that on the evening of that day, when Mr. Keppel ſpoke in the Houſe of Commons, relative to Sir Hugh Palliſer's not *ſeeing* the ſignal from three o'clock to eight; Sir Hugh made the charge at the Admiralty againſt Mr. Keppel.

Dec. 16. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of Monday's reſolution on the ſupply: viz.

Reſolved, that 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1779. That 8,33,911 l. be granted for maintaining the ſaid forces. That 1,103,118 l. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, &c. That 620,882 l. be granted for the charge of the embodied militia, in the ſeveral counties, and three regiments of fencibles, for 1779. That 85,7 l. be granted for the charge of clothing of the ſaid militia. That 259,713 l. be granted for the charge of an augmentation to the land forces. That 395,438 l. be granted for the charge of office of ordnance, for 1779. That 521,935 l. be granted for the office of ordnance, for extra ſervices performed, and not provided for by Parliament. And to ſeveral other reſolutions for the pay of foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice.

The impoſſibility of having our reinforcement of troops for America there in *due* time for the enſuing campaign, as firſt ſuggeſted in the papers, is now unanſwerably confirmed by Sir John Wrotteſly, who yeſterday declared in the Houſe of Commons, that we ſhould not be able to land a man in America before the month of Auguſt next; but it is of a piece with every other part of the conduct of our Miniſters, who, to their *conſtancy* be it ſpoken, have never yet felt themſelves bold enough for any undertaking, before it has been too late for it to have even a *chance* of taking any good effect.

When the preſent Miniſtry have *luckily* met with any little ſtroke of good fortune, the *ſluices* of Miniſterial exultation have been inſtantly opened, and a tide of anticipated victory vauntingly held forth to the expectation of the publick. But where, alas! is it that it has been fulfilled? Where are the fifty thouſand Ruſſians that *have been* ſo long impatient to embark in our depending cauſe? Where are their eighteen ſhips of the line that *have* ſo long been manned for our uſe? Theſe auxiliaries would do us no harm at preſent. But rather let us aſk where the publick reſentment is, that it does not burſt on the unfeeling author's of a people's ruin!

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *dated December* 15.

"On Saturday came here Sir Hugh Palliſer, in order to collect the evidences to ſupport his allegations againſt Admiral Keppel."

Lord Shuldham, the friend of Lord Sandwich, is appointed to the command at Portſmouth, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

Dec. 17. It is ſaid that a certain perſon has diſcovered that he has been long deceived about the conteſt of America, and is now convinced that the Americans can only be brought to behave like children, by Great Britain proving herſelf to be the mother, and not the ſtep mother.

A nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, who rides a great *horſe*, has offered to make a coalition of all parties, without removing any of the preſent Miniſters, provided Government will agree to withdraw all our land forces from America. And this ſalutary ſcheme is ſaid to be under conſideration.

The *two friends*, as Lord North and Germaine are ſo juſtly called, are determined to live and die together. Lord George Germaine declares that he will not ſkulk behind the throne for protection; and Lord North pledges himſelf to fall with his friend. The enquiry into the conduct of the American war will decide their fate. The papers are to be on the table againſt the firſt day of the meeting, after the vacation. Governour Johnſtone is to prove that the expedition to Philadelphia loſt America; the papers are to prove that Lord George planned it.

One of the charges againſt Admiral Keppel, is ſaid to be his returning home after the action of the 27th of July; though it is worthy of remark, that on a conſultation of the three Admirals on board the Victory, the 28th, ſuch a meaſure was held neceſſary.

Application has been made to Lord Weymouth to negotiate the exchange of Captain Windſor, and the Hon. Albemarle Birtie, of the Fox, it being Admiral Keppel's deſire they ſhould attend the trial, as much of his juſtification depends on their evidence.

The treaty lately negotiating between the courts of Great Britain, Peterſburg, and Berlin, for the mutual ſecurity of their reſpective dominions, is, after ſome few alterations, at laſt finally concluded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Nov.* 18, 1778.

"The laſt advices from Alicant aſſert, that a proclamation had appeared there, directing the inhabitants to give every poſſible aſſiſtance to all French and American ſhips of war, and to admit their prizes to be ſold in all the Spaniſh ports. The Court of France is in hourly expectation of being joined by Spain, as every ſtep and preparation denote its being juſt at hand. We have taken 34 of the Engliſh privateers, and have 7000 Engliſh ſailors in our priſons. A French ſhip of war has juſt taken two large Engliſh privateers or frigates, and carried them into Corunna. Two fleets are on the point of ſailing from Breſt, on different expeditions."

The Joze, Rodrigues, and the Neptune, Joze, de Liſboa, from Goa, arrived at Liſbon, ſpoke with an American privateer of 32 guns, off the cape of Good Hope, who let them paſs unmoleſted.

The report of taking a body of Ruſſians into the ſervice of Great Britain is ſtrongly revived, and the manner in which they are to be employed, ſpoke of with a degree of certainty. They are not to be ſent acroſs the atlantick, but to relieve the forces doing duty in Gibraltar, Minorca, and other garriſons, who if wanted, will be ſent over to reinforce the army in America.

The little trade Ireland at preſent has is privateering, if that ſhould fail (which is merely accidental) a great part of the natives muſt either emigrate, or adopt Swift's plan of eating their own children.

There are now lying in the river Thames, ſix privateers ready to put to ſea, as ſoon as they can procure hands to man them. They were this morning in the borough, beating up for volunteers. For able ſailors, they offered twelve guineas per man.

Yeſterday a policy was opened at Change to enſure Gibraltar for a twelvemonth, at five guineas per cent. on which a good deal was done.

Conſiderable bets are depending, at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour will ſoon take a French leave.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Albemarle Bertie *to Mr.* Stephens, *Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the* Fox *at* Breſt, *the 20th of September*, 1778.

"SIR,

"I AM directed by Captain Windſor to deſire you will inform their Lordſhips, that being ordered by Admiral Keppel to cruiſe in ſearch of the French fleet, on the 10th of September we perceived in the N. E. (it being thick, ſqually weather, and we at the ſame time in chace of a ſhip and a ſloop) a French frigate bearing down upon us; on which we ſhortened ſail, and engaged her for three hours and an half, having loſt all our maſts, moſt of our guns diſabled, and the enemy being perfectly in a condition to continue the action, we were obliged to ſtrike to the Junon, who has brought us into Breſt.

"The reaſon of my writing is, that Captain Windſor has a muſket ball in the right arm; one of the bones of which it has ſplintered. It was not till laſt night the ball could be extracted. At preſent there is no fear of his loſing his arm. Captain Windſor is ſlightly wounded in four other places. The Junon is commanded by the Viſcount de Beaumont. She fought on each ſide fourteen 12 pounders, ſix 6 pounders and had 230 men.

"Captain Windſor particularly deſires me to mention that every attention and civility has been paid to himſelf and his officers, particularly by Monſieur de Beaumont, and Monſieur la Porte, the Intendant whoſe houſe he is at preſent lodged. The greateſt care has likewiſe been taken of the ſick and wounded. We had 32 wounded, and 2 killed.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

A. BERTIE."

DUBLIN, *Dec.* 22. The publick have reaſon to rejoice that an enquiry into the cauſes of our misfortunes is ſet on foot, although an innocent gallant commander may be comprehended in the accuſation. The enquiry if ſuffered to go on freely, may lead to ſome diſcovery; and when we ſee our Miniſters, our Admirals, our Generals, our Gov-

hours, and our Ambaſſadours, accuſing each other, every honeſt citizen muſt wiſh to promote an enquiry, as the laſt reſource of an almoſt ruined empire

Extract of a letter from Corke, *dated November* 29, 1778.

" Yeſterday eleven ſail of victuallers arrived at Cove from New York, which place they parted the 26th ult. and left the Hook the 3d inſtant. They bring advice of four 50 guns ſhips, with one ſhip of the line, and 80 ſail of tranſports, being ſailed thence, having on board the 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, and 55th regiments, beſides a large body of Heſſians, and were ſuppoſed to be detached to act in the Weſt Indies. That General Clinton, with 14,000 men had gone on an expedition, ſuppoſed by ſome to co-operate with General Butler, who is ſaid to be advancing through the back ſettlements with 12,000 Indians in the King's intereſt; whilſt others ſuppoſed he may be gone to ſecond Admiral Byron, who, with 14 ſail of the line and ſome frigates, was ſaid to be gone towards Boſton. In ſhort, his Majeſty's friends were in great ſpirits, and had great expectations from General Clinton's active ſpirit, who is determined to puſh our enemies by fire and bayonet, wherever he can meet them."

PARIS, *Nov.* 29. On the 20th of this month, an American veſſel arrived at Nantz, diſpatched by Congreſs. The Captain on his arrival, requeſted a guard to prevent any of his people coming on ſhore. He ſent an expreſs to Dr. Franklin, to deſire that he would ſend a perſon of confidence, to whom he might explain the object of his diſpatches. Dr. Franklin immediately ſent his grandſon; and it has been ſaid ſince he is gone, that there has been a bloody battle in America, and that 6000 men of Waſhington's army have gone over to the Engliſh.

M. D'Orvilliers has been here ſome days, and though he is reputed to be a very able and experienced officer, it is not thought he will command the fleet the enſuing campaign. It is ſaid Count D'Eſtaing will be appointed to the command of the Breſt fleet, and that M. de Graffe, who is going to Boſton with ſix men of war and ſome frigates, will ſucceed the Count in America.

BOSTON *December* 31.

ON the 20th ult. a large tranſport ſhip of the enemy, bound from Newport to New York, ran aſhore on Point Judith; ſhe was laden with rum and hay, and had on board as paſſengers, young Barrington, nephew to Lord Barrington, and aid to General Preſcot, with five other Britiſh officers, upwards of 20 ſoldiers, and 15 ſeamen. A party of our troops being near the ſhore, ſecured the cargo of the ſhip, and conducted the crew to Providence.

The day following, a tranſport brig of the Britons, bound to New York, was boarded by an enſign and ſix men in the continental ſervice, near Seconet paſſage, and carried into a ſafe port. She had 16 men on board, and was taken without any reſiſtance; the cargo was hay, ſtraw, and ſome rum.

Extract of a letter from Capt. W. Newman, *commander of the brig* Vengeance, *dated* Corunna, *(Spain) October* 4, 1778.

" On the 17th of September, in Latitude 49, N. and Long. 20, W. fell in with the ſhip Harriot packet, of 16 guns and 45 men, Capt. Sampſon Sprague from Falmouth, bound to New York, after a ſmall reſiſtance, ſtruck. I manned her and ordered her for Newbury Port. and on the 21ſt of the ſaid month, fell in with the ſnow Eagle Packet, from New York, bound to Falmouth, commanded by Edward Spence, mounting fourteen carriage guns, and 60 men, including ſome officers of the Britiſh army, which after an engagement of about 20 minutes, was obliged to ſtrike to us, which I likewiſe ordered for Newbury Port. Colonel Howard of the firſt regiment of guards, was killed, and ſeveral other officers, and a number wounded. Lucky for me, not one man killed or wounded except myſelf by a muſket ball in my thigh, which did not touch the bone, and am already ſo well that I can walk very well with a cane. Among the paſſengers, were four Colonels, three Majors, and one Cornet of Dragoons: Having more priſoners on board than my own number conſiſted of, my veſſel exceſſive crank, and not much proviſion on board, I determined to go to Bilboa in order to get rid of my priſoners and refit my veſſel; but on making Cape Ortegat, the wind came to the Eaſtward and blew very hard, which obliged me to put into this port, where I have delivered my priſoners to the Britiſh commiſſary reſiding here, taking his receipt for the ſame, obliging him to return a like number of American priſoners of equal rank.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

The following paragraph is taken from RIVINGTON'S New York *Royal Gazette, Jan.* 6.

IN imitation of her Majeſty, our truly amiable Queen, of the noble Marchioneſs of Granby, and thoſe five reſpectable Ladies of Weſtminſter (the owners of the Amazon) who have reſpectively equipped private ſhips of war, lately, at their own expenſe, to aſſiſt in humbling the pride and perfidy of France, and in chaſtiſing the rebels of America, it is propoſed, by a number of the principal loyal ladies reſiding in this city, to ſubſcribe a liberal ſum for the purpoſe of fitting out immediately a formidable, faſt ſailing privateer, to be called the Fair American; and for the honour of the ſex, as well as for the ſake of the name, it is not doubted that ſhe will be extremely *well manned* with gallant youths.

On the ſecond ult. Captain Stephens in a privateer of this port, fell in with the privateer ſchooner Two Friends, Capt. Seon of New York, and after a pretty ſevere action, in which Captain Seon was killed, and three or four of his people wounded, ſhe ſtruck, and was carried into Egg Harbour.

The ſloop St. Peter, on her paſſage from New Orleans for this port, fell in with the privateer Columbia of New York, to whom ſhe was obliged to ſtrike. The Columbia put a prize maſter and three hands on board, who, with two peſſengers, were ordered to New York; but off this coaſt the paſſengers ſecured the prize maſter and people, and ran for Sinepuxent, where unluckily miſſing the inlet, ran on the bar, where they were obliged to throw the cargo overboard, when they got off and arrived ſafe in port; ſince which the paſſengers have brought the prize maſter and the Columbia's people to this city.

BALTIMORE, *February* 2.

CAPTAIN MATTHEWMAN juſt arrived here from Martinique, brings advice, that the French fleet and army under the direction of the Count d'Eſtaing, in a late attempt to regain the iſland of St. Lucia, belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of which the Britons had lately poſſeſſed themſelves, were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and had returned to Martinique, from whence the deſcent was made, where preparations were making for a ſecond embarkation. It appears from the repreſentation of Captain Matthewman, that the Britons at St. Lucia were advantageouſly poſted, and ſtrongly fortified, yet the French troops made their attack upon them with great gallantry, forced one redoubt, and took 200 priſoners; but in their attempt to carry another, they failed with the loſs of 1500 men, in killed and wounded, and were then obliged to retreat. A French frigate arrived ſeveral days before Captain Matthewman ſailed, who, ſome days before, parted with a fleet of ſix ſail of the line, and 6000 troops, deſtined for Martinique, who were hourly expected to arrive. Capt. Matthewman adds, that a French frigate had taken the Britiſh ſloop of war Ceres, on the Weſt India ſtation. [St. Lucia lies about 80 miles north weſt of Barbadoes, and 50 ſouth of Martinico. It is 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Some part of the iſland is hilly; but in general the ſoil is very rich, being well watered with ſmall ſtreams. It is well ſtocked with wood, and has ſeveral good bays and harbours. This iſland was formerly conſidered as belonging to England, and, together with that of St. Vincent, was granted by patent in the reign of George I. to the late Duke of Montague. But the French ſoon after took poſſeſſion of it, and it was ceded to them by the late treaty of peace.]

A Captain Finlay in a ſmall privateer ſchooner from New York (late the Swallow of this port) is now cruiſing in Cheſapeake. A few days ago in Piankitank inlet, he captured a ſloop under the command of Capt. John Martin, on her outward bound paſſage from hence, laden with tobacco. Capt. Martin was ſlightly wounded on the occaſion.

It is confidently aſſerted, that there are no leſs than thirteen privateers from New York, &c. now cruiſing in our bay, and that ſeveral veſſels have been captured by them within a few days paſt.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 12.

LAST Saturday arrived at York, two Folkſtone cutters from Gottenburg, in Sweden, and on Tueſday laſt arrived at ſaid port, the Harlequin, Capt. Dunſley, from Curaſoe, with valuable cargoes on board.

The publick are aſſured from good authourity, that there is no patient under the ſmallpox within the limits of this city, nor within three miles. Should any perſon be hereafter taken with that diſorder, he will be duly attended to; ſo that no danger need be apprehended from it by any one having buſineſs here. If the leaſt danger of infection ſhould appear, the publick will receive notice through the channel of this paper.

DEATHS.] Mrs. REBECCA NEWTON, of Princeſs Anne, and formerly of Norfolk; ſhe was remarkable for her affability, hoſpitality, and liberality to the poor, a kind and affectionate parent, and indulgent miſtreſs.

To be SOLD by virtue of a decree of the Hon. Court of Admiralty, in the town of Portſmouth, *on* Thurſday *the* 25*th inſtant, for ready money,*

THE prize ſhip GEORGIA PACKET, burthen about 330 tons, mounting 2 nine pounders, 8 double fortified four pounders, and ſome ſwivels, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture; alſo the cargo on board, conſiſting of a large quantity of choice mohogany and logwood, about 200 pair of mens ſhoes, a large quantity of ſoal leather, and a few ſkins, lately captured by the *Belona* privateer of the ſtate of *North Carolina*. An inventory of the above may be ſeen by applying to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber.

(2‖) BENJAMIN POWELL, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 6, 1779.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt of *December* 1778, a negro wench named *Hannah*, about 40 years old, has a ſmall beard under her chin, and a ſcar on one of her arms below her elbow, with a very high ſharp noſe for a negro, had on when ſhe went away, a country manufactured ſhift and coat of cotton filled with tow, and a cotton jacket filled with twiſted yarn, with a bundle of other clothes, I expect ſhe has made for *Paſpotank* county in *Carolina*, to one *Robert Pendleton's*, where ſhe was brought from. Any perſon delivering her to me, in *Dinwiddie* county, near *Peterſburg*, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, beſides what the law allows. (‖) HENRY VAUGHAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *Richard Spencer's*, in *Peterſburg*, on the night of the 11th of *November*, a bay horſe about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, a ſhort neck and ſmall ears, was ſhod before when he went away, and branded on the near ſhoulder orbuttock H or IH, he generally paces and carries his head low. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Spencer*, or to the ſubſcriber n *Pittſylvania* county.

(‖) JOHN WIMBISH.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *Lewis Lanier's* near *Brunſwick* courthouſe, the 28th of *November* 1778, a dark ſorrel horſe, with a blaze in his face and a blemiſh in one of his eyes, he is about 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, paces, trots, and gallops well, and is apt to rear when paſſing by a houſe, he is alſo very apt to fight when ſpit at. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any one that will bring or contrive him to *Lewis Lanier*, or *Lewis Parham* of *Brunſwick*, or the ſubſcriber near *Blandford*. (1‖) NICHOLAS PARHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Manchester* town, in *Cheſterfield* county, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet, 4 inches high, about 3 years old, no brand perceivable, his mane has been cut on both ſides and left long on the middle. Appraiſed to 25l.

(‖) NATHANIEL QUARLES.

DECEMBER 28, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all publick debtors and collectors of taxes, that unleſs they ſettle with the auditors, on or before the 15th of *March* next, and pay into the treaſury the ſeveral balances due to the commonwealth, the attorney general will be directed to move for judgments againſt them on the 10th day of the next general court.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, before Mr.* Southall's *door, on the 1ſt day of* March next, *at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,*

A SMALL tract of land of about 130 acres, formerly the property of *Mr. James Symes*, in *York* county, about ſix miles above *Williamſburg*.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 1ſt day of* March, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at the houſe of Mr.* William Harris, *in* Hertford *county*, North Carolina.

THAT valuable plantation known by *Frank Pugh*'s patent, containing about 1000 acres, lying on *Bennett*'s creek, within three miles of navigation, and twenty from *Suffolk*; this land is equal, if not ſuperiour to any in the ſtate for range for cattle, and hogs in particular; it alſo affords excellent timber of various kinds. The next day will be ſold at publick ſale, about 1000 acres of very valuable land, known by the name of *Troy*, adjoining *Bennett*'s creek, extremely well ſituated for trade, veſſels that can come within the bar, may come to this plantation, it is remarkable for its range for ſtock, there is about 300 acres of it high and rich, ſuitable for any kind of grain, it alſo abounds with excellent timber, juniper in particular. The time of payment will be made convenient to the purchaſers, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

(1) *The heirs of the Rev. Mr.* JOHN REID.

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, before the coffee-houſe door in *Frederickſburg*, on *Thurſday* the 21ſt day of *February* (being *Spotſylvania* court day) TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES.

(1) WILLIAM WOODFORD.

CHESTERFIELD county, *Jan.* 1, 1779.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of *Thomas Franklin*, ſen. deceaſed, are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of *May* next enſuing; and alſo, all indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge their accounts by the ſame time.

(1) THOMAS WORSHAM, WILLIAM SMITH, } Executors.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *William Henderſon*, who was a factor for *Cunningham, Cockran*, and company, at *Richmond* town, for 66l. 17s. 6d. ſome time in *April* 1778. I do hereby give this publick notice, that I have now, and have had the money ready to diſcharge the bond, ever ſince the day it became due, and ſhall expect to pay no intereſt from the date.

(1) SAMUEL ADKINSON.

To be SOLD *at the ſubſcribers ſtore in* Edenton, North Carolina, *the following goods lately imported from* Cadiz.

AN aſſortment of fine and common checks, linens, thread handkerchiefs, beaver hats, worſted and thread ſtockings, ſail duck, men and womens ſhoes, ſuperfine broad cloths, frize, white and coloured tapes, ſewing ſilk and thread, allum ſalt, *French* ſalt, *&c.*

BAJIEU LAPORTE.

(1) GALVAND BERNOUX.

RICHMOND, *Jan.* 1, 1779.

I THINK it proper through the channel of this paper to inform all thoſe who may chooſe to employ me, that my fees for the practice of PHYSICK, from the beginning of this year, 1779, will be at the old rates (ſuch as I charged before the exorbitant prices of medicines, as well as every neceſſary of life and article of commerce, made it highly requiſite and ſtrictly equitable to raiſe them) payable in tobacco at 20s. *per* hundred weight by all who cultivate it, and by thoſe who do not in money equivalent to the tobacco at the time of payment.

(2) JAMES CURRIE.

KING WILLIAM, *Dec.* 1, 1778.

ON the 31ſt of *October*, a ſtout well made man named *William Bracket*, ſwapped a ſtolen mare with me for a likely ſorrel horſe, with a blaze face, the left eye is a glaſs one, a dark ſpot upon one knee, three ſimilar ſpots upon his buttock, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that I may have an opportunity of obtaining the former, and convicting the latter, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS for each, or the ſame for either. All reaſonable charges will alſo be paid by

(1) THOMAS MERCER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home TOM, a negro fellow who ran away ſome time in *February* 1778, he is *Virginia* born, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſtrong and well made, his cloaths when he went away, was a double wove yarn and cotton jacket, white breeches, and boots of the ſame with his jacket; but as he has been ſo long gone and with his relations, I imagine he may have changed his dreſs. He has been ſeen at the plantation of *Mr. Lawrence Waſhington*, jun. in the upper end of *Stafford* county, and I believe he is ſtill harboured in that neighbourhood, by his parents who live on the plantation of *Mr. Waſhington*, adjoining the above mentioned one. He is ſenſible, cunning, and ſmooth tongued, and therefore would adviſe the perſon who takes him up, to be very careful of him. Whoever delivers the ſaid ſlave to me, in *Brunſwick*, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for ſecuring him, in any jail that I get him again, as I would ſell or hire him out in that neighbourhood; if any perſon ſhould incline to buy or hire the ſaid ſlave, I ſhould be glad they would ſpeedily ſignify their intentions.

(1) THOMAS LUNDIE.

ST. ANDREW'S GLEBE, *Nov.* 30, 1778.

FOR SALE,

AN undivided moiety of a valuable tract of land called *Paradiſe*, containing in the whole 1444 acres, lying in *Glouceſter* county, within 30 miles of *Williamſburg* and 12 of *Urbanna*. Mr. *Pollard*, who lives near the land will ſhew it, and the price may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Maryland*.

(1) THOMAS S. LEE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST out of the ſubſcribers ſhop, while in *Williamſburg*, ſome time in the fall, 1777, a gold horizontal watch, made by *King. London*, No. 193, with a coat of arms engraved upon the outſide caſe. Whoever delivers the ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber, or gives ſuch information ſo as it may be recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

(1) JAMES GEDDY.

FOUND by my ſervant, on a journey from *Richmond* town to my houſe in the county of *King George*, ſoon after croſſing *Littlepage*'s bridge, on the 11th day of *November* 1778, a parcel of MONEY lying in the road, to the amount of 204l. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who wiſhes it may be ſoon, as he cannot be anſwerable for it after he has given it up to the fellow who found it, which will be within a reaſonable time.

(1) LANDON CARTER.

ALL perſons that have any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Major *John Jones*, late of *Warwick* county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known to *Francis Jones*, Eſq; of the ſaid county, who is empowered to ſettle and make payment; and thoſe that fail complying with this requeſt by the 1ſt day of *March* next, I ſhall think myſelf not liable to pay any intereſt after that date.

(2) CONSTANCE JONES, Executrix.

THIS is to give notice that thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Mr. *John Moſs*, deceaſed, of *York* county, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, and receive payment from

HARWOOD BURT.

WHEREAS many perſons are ſtill indebted to the late copartnerſhip of *Miller* and *Heſlop*, for dealings at their ſtore, formerly kept at *Mount Pleaſant*, on *Mattapony*, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, and to the ſubſcriber for dealings at *Frederickſburg*, I therefore deſire (if they have common honeſty) now when money is plenty, they will pay me, if not, I muſt have recourſe to the laws of this Commonwealth, to which I am partly attached, but to which I at preſent can have no recourſe under my preſent circumſtances. And whereas ſuits were brought againſt ſeveral, ſoon after the diſſolution of the copartnerſhip, the 10th of *February*, 1773, at which time the debts became the ſole property of the ſubſcriber, and to whom no payment will be valid. Nevertheleſs, I hereby offer to acquit them of all coſts (the lawyers fees only excepted) provided they pay me the intereſt due on their reſpective balances.

(8) JOHN MILLER,

*** Who has for ſale, ſeveral well ſituated houſes and one lot in the flouriſhing town of *Frederickſburg*. For terms apply to me in *Port Royal*.

FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcribers valuable plantation and ſeat of land in the county of *Anſon*, *North Carolina*, about 25 miles from *Cheraw Hill*, in *South Carolina*, and extending within a quarter of a mile of *Anſon* court-houſe, containing about 2000 acres, lying on great *Pedee* river, whereof about 300 acres are fine low grounds of the ſaid river, and a creek falling thereinto; and about 1000 acres are good tendable upland, the natural produce of which are oak, hickory, dogwood, grapevine, *&c.* mixed with ſhort leaved or yellow pine. This body of land affords a very good ſummer range for cattle and horſes, and is remarkably good for raiſing and fattening hogs, from the great quantity of maſt it produces. The ſoil both of the upland and low ground, is exceeding good for producing corn, flax, hemp, wheat, indigo, tobacco, *&c.* and ſome part of it is fit for excellent meadow; upwards of 100 acres are cleared and fenced, whereof a field joining the river lately cleared, contains about 90 acres. There are on the premiſes a tolerable dwelling houſe, and a kitchen with a brick chimney, a conveniency for a valuable fiſhery, and an excellent and ſecure mill-ſeat, for both a ſaw-mill and grift-mill, ſituated advantageouſly for cuſtom to the grift-mill, and contiguous to a large quantity of ſeveral ſorts of good oak timber and yellow pine on the premiſes; from whence (being below the conſiderable falls in the river) plank and lumber may be conveniently rafted down to *George Town*. On the premiſes is likewiſe an advantageous place for ſettling a tavern within a quarter of a mile of *Anſon* courthouſe, at the fork of two roads, and convenient to a fine ſpring. The low grounds before mentioned are not only exceedingly fine, but lying very high, where the river is wide and the current ſwift, they are ſeldom liable to be overflowed, except in ſome exceeding high freſhes, and then the water lies on them a very ſhort time. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very high, being about half a mile from the river, where the air and water are good, and the place remarkably healthy.—An indubitable title will be made to the purchaſer as ſoon as a bargain for the premiſes is compleated, by the ſubſcriber.

(2) SAMUEL SPENCER.

RICHMOND TOWN, *Jan.* 31, 1779,

THE members of the *Chatham* rope yard company, are requeſted to meet at *Mr. Galt*'s, in *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 29th day of *March* next, as ſeveral notices have been given for this purpoſe without effect; and as a meeting for the regulation of the affairs of the concern is really neceſſary, we hope this timely requeſt will induce the gentlemen to meet. Should any of them find it inconvenient to attend, it is alſo hoped they will, by a line addreſſed to the manager, impower ſome other to act in their behalf.

ARCHIBALD CARY.
TURNER SOUTHALL.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, jun.